NEW SURSIDIES.

It is becoming manifest that a combined effort is to be made to obtain from Congress new subsidies to aid in the scale even more vast than any heretosideration the petitioning of Congress millions in it."

The Northern Pacific railroad, once Tennessee) will require \$50,000,000. The prove bloody and disgraceful. Ohio river slackwater improvement will call for \$40,000,000. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal will want \$20,000,000. The Tennessee river improvement will put in for \$20,000,000. The total amounts of the "improvements" above enumerated will require \$400,000,000. And no man can tell how many other similar projects these now named may give birth to by the time they can be presented before Congress.

It is not yet developed as to what particular forms these requirements for Government aid shall eventually assume, whether by lands, by bonds, or by guarantees of interest. But, no matter what questionable shape they may come in, we trust that the people will not sanction their acceptance by Congress in any form whatever. The country is burdened with an immense debt, thrust upon us by the exigencies of a gigantic civil war. Its promises to pay are at a material discount by reason of prolonged like a class of "sophemores." default in payment. There is no conceivable mode or process by which the your choice." country can redeem its promises and ultimately cancel its debt, but by retrenching its expenditures, husbanding its resources, and withholding its hand from any such enormous additions to present liabilities. To gain this end, the wisdom of man can devise no other procedure.

Granting, if you please, that each and every one of the before mentioned improvements be of national importance; granting, further, that they would all and severally contribute to public good, by developing commercial facilities now imperfect or still slumbering, and by opening up new regions of our territory to settlement and improvement, and thereby adding to the country's wealth and ability to pay-granting all this, still the objections to the incurring of such vast liabilities in addition to present burdens are not met, and are of a nature so serious as to bid us pause.

We know that it is affirmed that the Government has these companies, with all their opulence of capital, between it and its contingent liabilities. But certainly the people of this country can not need any new lessons touching the utfer unreliability of these corporate grantees of Government subsidies and credit. Convention. The millions of unliquidated interest, now in default, and which the Gavernment guaranteed to pay, should be conclusive of the impolicy of granting any more such subsidies, while the Government itself is struggling under a mountain of debt. Such enterprises, then, granting them all to be meritorious, must be postponed to the time when the country's resources are no longer mortgaged for its debts, and when our currency shall have assumed a condition of certainty and solidity, so that no disturbance in business attend the prosecution of enterprises involving an outlay so vas!

For, it is obvious that were such enterprises now entered upon, the only possible hope of prosecuting them with energy would be founded upon the issue of an immense amount of government currency, to be added to the present volume of irredeemable paper money. This is a necessary concomitant of such vast undertakings, in case Congress should commit the country to the support and indersement of these schemes of improvement. Such jobs, founded upon a currency of credit, can not fail to work still further deterioration of the financial bealth of the country, and lead to even greater demoralization of its business affairs. Consequently, we hope that the people will say to Congress 'Mands off; give no more subsidies to jobbers and speculators until we get out of debt, and then set them at defiance."

THE RESULTS of the elections that are to take place in the States of New York and Pennsylvania next week, are set down, even by the keenest politicians, among those doubtful things that are proverbially uncertain. Both parties are working like beavers for their respective tickets. Calculations based upon the votes of previous elections are not now reliable, for the reason that neither party can tell how its ews followers are going to vote on the new issues that have found their way into the campaigns of both those States. condition of things. And it would cause but little surprise if, out of this chaos, some new party organization should be evolved, of sufficient power to overthrow both of the other parties.

cising the evil spirit of corruption that has too long worked mischief in the old party organizations, it would be a boon to the country. The results of the next week's elections wiff go far towards de termining the question of forming a new party for next year's great contest.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS must be regarded as in a very sad plight. Indeed, the completion of enterprises projected on a situation of public affairs in that State can not be regarded as other than danfore undertaken. We have noticed of gerous. The political contest has delate calls for public meetings in different parted from the ordinary features of mere parts of the country, to take into con- party strile for supremacy at the polls, and partakes now of the bitterness of for grants in aid of a variety of schemes hate between races. Such feuds, as evas to each of which it may be said, with erybody knows, are always the most the enthusiastic Col. Sellers, "There's vengeful and desperate. We sincerely hope that the election to be held in that State next under the Jay Cooke financiering, is to week may be conducted with decency demand a subsidy of \$60,000,000. The and in order. Yet it must be contessed Southern Pacific road, under Tom Scott's that there are grounds for serious forepatronage, is to require \$00,000,000. The bodings, considering the intensity of Mississippi Improvements will need hostility that is now too freely and uni-\$20,000,000. The James river and Kana- versally manifested among the people. wha canal will absorb \$75,000,000. The And yet this intensity of feeling can enlargement of the New York and Erie scarcely be wondered at, in view of the canal will be content with \$10,000,000. state of things that has prevailed there The levees of the lower Mississippi will for the few years past. The great fear ask for \$15,000,000. The Atlantic and now is that some unlucky collision may Western canal (through Georgia and lead to a general outbreak that will

### PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

We give, below, a list of candidates for the Presidency in 1876, so far as known at present writing. The list looks quite formidable as to numbers already, and what additions may be made thereto before the year '76 shall dawn, no man can tell. From present indications they may keep coming, like the ghosts at the feast of Macbeth, stretching out to the crack of doom, and will

lot down at any me	ers blading:
Adams,	Hayes,
. Allen,	Hendricks,
Banks,	Jewell,
Bayard,	Morton,
Bristow,	Taft,
Church,	Thurman,
Dillon,	Tilden,
Grant,	Waite,
Groesbeck,	Washburne.
There they are al	I in alphabetic orde

"you pays your money, and you takes

Much has been said, and some of it not very amiable, concerning the system of free mail delivery in our cities. It has been sometimes severely criticised and denounced as a needless expense to the Department and to the people. But a recent report of the Superintendent of the system shows that, while the in creased expense is four per cent, for the past year, the increased receipts from local mail matter has been over twenty per cent .; and for the first time in the nistory of the postal service, the receipts from postage on local matter exceeds the entire cost of the service.

"MRS. PARTINGTON" is a candidate for the State Senate in Massachusetts. Her name is Benjamin P. Shillaber. We hope the good old lady will make his calling and election sure. Fact is, the gender of things gets a little mixed when one talks about Mr. Partington and Mrs. Shillaber.

COLORADO has called a Convention for forming a constitution, preliminary to her admission into the Union as a State. The Republicans have a majority in the

Manitoba, if not a good region fo growing bananas and oranges, would seem to be capable of growing something a good deal better, potatoes and wheat. The St. John Telegraph thus commends the fertility of this somewhat remote re-

The soil of Manitoba speaks for itself. The soil of Manktona speaks for reserving the hat rich dark mould which is purchased at a high price per load for the gardens of wealthy noblemen and gentlemen in Britain; and its very appearauce, were no other proof fortucoming, would satisfy any agriculturist that an average return of 40 bushels of wheat per acre is no exaggerated estimate. That under favorable circumstances over 60 bushels can be obtained is, I am fully convinced, a fact. In 1874 Gov-ernor Merris raised 225 pounds of pota-toes from 4 pounds of seed. The pro-vince is, in fact, the bed of an immense shallow fresh water lake, of which takes Winnipeg and Manitoba are the remains. the glutinous and slippery paste which after every shower makes Winnipeg streets a burden to the unwary bedestrian, recalling Belzoni's description of the streets of Cairo. For the mud of the Nile, whose rich harvests made Egypt the granary of the ancient world, is of precisely similar formation to that of

## A Sleepy Horse that best the Field.

At the Dubuque Fair, a sleepy, poor, homely horse called "Lothair," was entered in every race. He begun by tak-ing the 3:15 race, then 3 minute, 2:45, 2:40, and won two heats of the 2:35 race, when a protest was entered that he had a better record than the race he was trotting in. His driver denied this soft trotting in. His driver denied this soft impeachment, and challenged proof. The Judges called him up and swore him. About this time he had got his wrath up, and swore ne would show them a trick worth looking at. In the third heat he let the sleepy horse out and distanced the whole field easily, cutting all others out of the chance of second third er fourth means. The swear, ond, third, or fourth money. The swear-ing of the army in Flanders was nothing compared to those horsemen who were looped. The air got so hot that 'Lo-thair' and his driver lit out in the night with several thousand dollars pulled from the greenies who played with him. During the selling of poels the owner bought the field \$2 against \$5, and in the end scooped the whole business. The query is, "Who is 'Lethair,' and where did he come from?" Nobedy knows further than that the owner said he came from the come from the

cient power to overthrow both of the old parties, and set the country upon a new course of policy. If such a new organization could succeed in exer
ler-eyed man to wink at me.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

our Political Institution - Their Excellencies and their Defects -Consequences of the Latter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. Politically, we the people of the United States, have been so long accustomed to a spread-eagle diet as to have, in a great measure, lost our relish for a pabulum of a less stimulating description. That we are the freest people upon the face of the earth, and that ours is the best Government upon which the sun ever shone, are articles of faith which to dispute would he less likely to produce conviction than to expose the skeptic to the auspicion of enmity to republican institutions. As, however, it is not denied that, under our form of Government, excellent as it is, legislative errors have taken root as precedents and administrative abuses grown into things of custom to the obscuration of their enormity, it may not be out of order to point out the cause of some of these phenomena, as a means of leading the mind of the inquirer to a conception of the means proper for their removal.

The fundamental principle upon which the political institutions of the United States were constructed—the popular theory—is probably sound. Of the fed-eral arrangement in general—which was the only practicable one at the time it was adopted-there is no ground of complaint. In the delegation of power to the Federal Government, the distribuand the local polities, much wisdom was was exercised. So far, one government is as good institutionally as the nature of the circumstances, cotemporaneous with its creation, would admit; proba-bly as good as could be attained under

present conditions.

There are, nevertheless, in the political institutions of the United States, great and serious defects; defects which, while they are the occasion of much present unnecessary popular agitation, and political maladministration, are in many respects ominous to the future tranquillity of the country and the stability of the government. It is a thing which, though not unnatural, is unfortunate, that while the Constitution in which, though not undertain is unfortunate, that while the Constitution, in its main features, embodied the best political wisdom of the times, in several important particulars it was permeated and disfigured by the prevailing prejudices. It is additionally unfortunate that these projudices—which, like weeds, maintain their hold upon the soil with more tenacity than useful plants-have een perpetuated; that they constitute In fact, a large ingredient in the spread eagle diet upon which the people of the United States are led by such as seek through their favor to obtain advance-

The theory of popular government is the expression of the confidence of humanity in itself. In its main features manity in itself. In its main leatures— the representative plan and the tri-partite division of civil authority—the Constitution of the United States is a correct reflection of this confidence. In its subordinate provisions, that jealousy of power and suspicion of the integrity of all in whom authority has been reposed, which had been, for more than a century, cultivated by the republican writ r. of England, and afterward by the ante-revolutionary agitators of France and America, makes its appearance As in respect to the late amendments, so in respect to the Constitution itself, it is unfortunate that it came into existence at a period when the enmittee prejudices and excitements which a con-flict had begotten were still in a state of activity. Hatred of Kings realized a free translation in the maxim "power corrupts." The idea that men are rendered dishonest by authority prompted the conclusion that the way to preserve purity in the Government was to make the tenure of public trust as brief as possible; so that by the time power had rendered the public servant profligate the day for his retirement would arrive. This notion, founded on prejudice, has remained inaccessible to reason and in-destructible by experience; and, to this day, with probably a large majority of the people of the United States, one of the most essential sagguards of popular freedom is supposed to be in the fact that we do not permit our rulers to re-main in office long enough to become utterly abandoned and demoralized.

The average duration of the public life of a federal politician is not more than six years. We elect Senators for six six years. We elect Senators for six years, Presidents for four, and members of the House of Representatives for two. There is no incentive to faithfulness; there is no stimulus to labor for improvement; there is no encouragement to acquire the knowledge essential to high emerency; for the public man knows well that, however attentive he be to his duties, however zealous to serve his country well and contribute to its advancement, before he has fairly taken the measure of his place and recovered from the confusion which is inseparable from its novelry, the muchin-ery of an other party, and perhaps of his own, will be at work for his displace-ment. The itea that men may progress in the political as in other trades and professions, that they may become more useful, efficient and vigilant with en-We get an unpleasant proof of this in larged experience, is one that has taken so slight a hold upon the American mind that it can scarcely be said to serve, in any degree, as a motive in the regulation of the conduct. To more than counter-balance any notions of this species is the doctrine of "rotation in office"-the doc trine that every man has a right to take his turn in the enjoyment of the sweets of power and the profits of place—which although not, as formerly, distinctly avowed, has nevertheless its influence in working changes in the political material of the State which are unpropitious to that steadness and uniformity in legislation and administration which it

is of high importance to preserve.

The effect of this is a double demoralization: the demoralization of the people, upon one side, and of government on the other. Of the former, through the multi-plication of the political caste; of the latter by imparting to it the character of phication of the political caste; of the latter by imparting to it the character of a temporary and provisional arrangement. Encouraged by the precariousness of the official term, and with the hope to make themselves exceptions to the general rule, thousands disqualify themselves for more useful pursuits by devoting themselves to office-seeking and to those agitations by which prominence in the party ranks is acquired, and swell an order that increases in urgency and diminishes in dignity in proportion as it is multiplied. Discouraged by the same precariousness, the man in office regards his position in the light of a temporarity, which no faithfulness of service on his part can transform into a permanency, and the duties of which he does not care to wear himself out in learning any farther than is necessary to preserve his ignorance from detection and exposure; being aware that, by the time they are fairty learned, the chasces. and exposure: being aware that, by the time they are fairly fearned, the chances are several to one that the country will have no farther need of his assist-

The result is unusual looseness, upon which, to some extent, I may dilate here-after, closing for the present with a rem-iniscence:

A year age or thereabouts I addressed a letter to a leading Bepublican Journal

in the West, urging the necessity of a radical revision of the executive departments, and especially of the Treasury, whose business, as I affirmed, had outgrown in variety and magnitude the programme upon which it was originally organized. This letter, through some incomprehensible edited. comprehensible editorial oversight or other, actually found its way into the columns of the journal to which it was at its likely, not far short of 8,000. They addressed, from which portions of it come in a constant stream from every were copied pretty extensively. In part of the world, many of them on pil-seeming response to this there was quite a little stir in Congress about a reorganal large fund of merit, and then return seeming response to this there was quite a little stir in Congress about a reorganization of the Treasury Department. Committees appointed for the purpose pervaded the Treasury building, chatted half an hour with the Secretary, glanued into the cash-room, dropped in for a few moments on Father Spinner, looked over the shoulders of the ladies who were busied counting paper money, passed the time of day with the colored porter, and went away full of information. The result was a bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, which proof the Treasury Department, which pro-vides that after January 1, 1876, appoint-ments shall be equally distributed, according to population, among the States, Territories and the District of Columbia. And this is a fair specimen of the Con-gressional style of reform. SIRIUS.

### Civilization in New Mexico.

Correspondence of the Illinois State Journal. The valleys of the Rio Grande produce the finest onions in the world. A well attended crop will often average a pound to the onion. There are also a great many plants which grow in New Mexico which are great curiosities and are also very useful. Among the useful plants which grows in this Territory might be mentioned the soap weed, the roots of which are used as soap. The Mexicans prefer it to soap for washing woolen goods. It extracts all dirt and grease

the national comain for more than tween which contained the combs of oil range with the combs of oil range with the contained the combs of oil range with the combs of oil ran

All that New Mexico needs to become rich and powerful is the construction of railroads. New Mexico is difficult of tures, access at the present time. Persons visiting Santa Fe, the cen er of commercial trade of tals Territory, are compelled to ride 300 miles in a stage coach, synagon But this is no great undertaking. The coaches are roomy, and one can make nimself very comfortable. The roads coaches are roomy, and one can make having been observed in the synagogue at Nazareth on that memorable occasion generally are excellent. Teams are good when our Lord was invited to become

However, it is not expected that we will find palace sleeping coaches attached to tasse stages. New and rich mines have recently been discovered within twenty miles of Santa Fe. The quartz is extensive and promises to yield abundantly. Capital could not do bet-ter than to explore this region before investing. We think in this new discovery that there are such inducements to capital sts that have never before presented themselves. This new ledge or quartz lode is comprised of gold, silver and copper.

### A. T. Stewart's \$10,000 Carpet.

Among the many treasures owned by the "merchant prince," is a magnificent carpet which was once intended to grace the halls of royalty, having been manufactured for the Emperor Napoleon. Its size is about forty feet square. The center-piece, its most promising object, occupying nearly one-half of the whole area, represents a beautiful, oval-shaped picture set in a gold frame, and suitably nung, would at a distance be easily mis-taken for an elegant painting.

The picture shows the harbor, castle

and surrounding country of Marseilles, France. In the foreground, one is charmed by the blue water and the charmed by the one water and the stately ships at anomor; further back the harbor and ancient castle, rising grandly in its magnificent whiteness against the green for age enveloping the base of the mountains which form the back-ground sky, flaked with fleecy clouds. Augustion's coat of arms surmounts the picture, on's coat of arms surmount in gold on and a Latin metto, wrought in gold on blue riobon-like ground, lies half usrolled

at the base. Immediately surrounding this lovely picture, in a bed of rich brown, is a gartand of beautiful flowers, much larger man natural size, but so brillmut and so than natural size, but so offinance deficately and accurately represented that it seems as if one might stoop and that it seems as if one might stoop and that it seems as it one fight stoop and litt the petais one from another. Our-side of this garland, and serving as a border to the carpet, is a wreath formed of overlapping oak leaves and acorns, also in natural colors, their various

shades of green and brown blending in exquisite beauty. 1. 1s quite impossible to give an idea of this wonderful fabric, which was made with the needles of poor women, who wrought it in sections, and set together, after the manner of camel's hair shawls. Is texture is as delicate as a silken robe, and no painter could portray color or detail with greater skill. It actually cost \$10,000 to make it. Mr. Stewart saw it at the Paris Exposition, and purchased it as a noverty to exhibit to friends who visit his "up-town" store.

#### The Benefit of Slavery Abolition. [From the Courier-Journal.]

[From the Courier-Journal.]

Geo. W. Adair, of Atlanta, says: "Before the war I kept four negroes on my lot.—Wash., a man-of-all-work, valued at \$1.500; Sarah, a No. 1 cook, \$1,400; Harriet, a house girl, \$1.200; and Naney, a nurse, \$990. The legal interest (seven per cent.) on the value of these slaves was \$250 per annum, and I had to feed, clothe, pay doctors' bills, etc. Now I have the same service performed at \$300 per annum. I feed these hired servants, but furnish no clothing, nor pay doctors' bills, and get the same service per month tor less money than when I owned slaves, and if they die I lose nothing. Now, when I acquire my capital I can put it in no other property, instead of locking it up in slaves. This, I think, Illustrates the whole question. The land owner can avail himself of negro labor to-day at less cost than when he had to pay for the slave and take care of him. This labor can not be controlled so absolutely as slave labor, and more or less irregularities grow out of it; still it is available, and susceptible of being used to great profit by the land owner. Flanters who owned slaves, who now remain upon their land and give personal attention to the crops, can make more clear money from the soil than under the old system. The South make more clear money from the soil than under the old system. The South is becoming every year more familiar with free labor, and understands better now to manage it. She is becoming more self-reliant and self-sustaining."

He was smoking a cigar in a car where there were ladies. A lady took out her purse, got ten cents, and handed it to the smoker. "What's this for?" said he. "It's to buy you a good cigar when you smoke in the presence of ladies." He threw the cigar out of the window, the serip in the lady's lap, jurked the strap, and jumped out.

The population of modern Jerusalem has been very differently estimated—and no doubt it increases by some thousands at the season of the annual religious leasts—but 18,000 appears to be the most probable average population; and while the Mohammedans are the masters, the Jews form the decided majority, being,

grimages, by which they hope to acquire a large fund of merit, and then return again to their native country; the greater number that they may die in the city of their fathers, and obtain the most cherished wish of their lives by being buried on Mount Oilvet; and it is remarkable that they cling with a strange preference to that part of the city which is nearest the site of their ancient temple, as if they still "took pleasure in its stones, and its very dust were dear to them."

They are fond of inscribing touching passages from the Old Testament upon the most conspicuous places in their synagogues, such as that in the one hundred and thirty-seventh Psaim: "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept when we remembered Zion. We hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof. \* If I forget hee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand lorget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tangue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chiel joy." The Jerusalem synagogues, however, are not adorned like many of those in our European capitals, such as we have seen at Leghorn and Frankfort, probably in order to avoid tempting the cupidity of unserverselles. to avoid tempting the cupidity of un-scrupulous Moslem rulers. It is indeed remarkable in how many

ways the Jews keep hold of their country as with a trembling hand, and are reluctant to let go the traces and the records of a glorious past. At a later period we visited with a learned Jew remote mountain villages in Palestine, lar out of the common track of travelers. New Mexico is a country almost un-known to the people east of the Missis mote mountain villages in Palestine, Iar sippi, although it has been a portion of out of the common track of travelers, the national domain for more than twencustoms, and even to its situation and extent. Now, after losing Arizona and being robbed of some thousands of day. What an amazing tenacity of square miles by Colorado, it has nearly as great an extent of territory as the faith! We visued several of their synthese great States of New York, Penusivania and Ohio. things particularly struck us as shedding incidental light upon the scrip-

Taus, it was curious to notice the close resemblance between the order of religious service in those Jerusalem synagogues in our own days, and that which is described in Luke's Gospel as over this stage line a great many times and have never suggested like one with delirium tremens.

Teams are good when our Lord was invited to become the teacher. The correspondence was, over this stage line a great many times in fact, complete at every point, as if the thing had remained stereotyped down through all the eighteen centuries. down through all the eighteen centuries. A roll of one of the books of the Old Testament was carried by a servant trom a recess in the wall and put into was elevated on a piatform in the center of the synagogue. While the Scripture for the day was being recited, both the reader himself and all the congregation stood up; but at the close of the reading all the people took their seats, and the reader, seated also, proceeded with his mingled exposition and exhortation.

It was scarcely less interesting to ob-serve that the attendance of the Jews on the different synagogues was regulated by the countries to which they owed their birth. Jews from the coast of Ai-rica and from the south of Europe usu-ally frequence one synagogue; German and Poinsh Jews were to be found in an-other; and so it was with other national-ities. But when we turn to the narrative in the Acts of the Apostles, we find the same state of things existing in Jerusa-lem at the beginning of Christianity. Among those who disputed with the youthful Stephen, when "his face shone tue different synagogues was regulated youthful Stephen, when "his face shone like the face of an angel," were some from the synagogue of the Libertines—that is, from Rome and other parts of liary; some from the synagogue of the lyreneaus and Alexandrians -that is Jews from Northern Africa; and others from the synagogue of Cilicia and the neighboring provinces—that is, Asiatic

# Seed Cora.

No farmer should neglect this a single day. The ripest and best ears should be selected. It should be hung up in a room beated by a stove, where it will thoroughly dry in a short time. It should never be hung over bins of grain, which has been known to entirely destroy its germinating qualities.

Many larmers wait till they husk corn.

when they save out the best ears. This will do in a season when it ripens early and is sound. But that will not do this

year, as corn is too green.

Let every farmer save double the quantity of seed he wants for his own use, so that he can supply his improvident neighbors.—Bural New Yorker.

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APLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fact.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fact.

Deport, Arrive, Arrive, Arrive, Cin'ti. Cin'ti. Deston.

New York Ex daily. 9:50P.M. 5:50P.M. 6:50A.M. LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE.

Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 4 minutes slow.
Louisville (Ex Sun). 2500-M. 12540-M. 7500-M.
Louisville (Ex Sun). 2500-M. 12540-M. 7500-M.
Louisville (daily). 7550-M. 5563-M. 11500-M.
MARIEFTA AND GINGUNANTI.
Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.
Park'b's (ex Sun). 8583-M. 2580-M. 5500-M.
Park'b's Ex daily. 8500-M. 5550-M. 5500-M.
Park'b's Ex daily. 1150-M. 7500-M. 6503-M.
Chillicothe Ac. 8550-M. 9530-M. 650-M.
Loveland Ac. 1153-M. 9530-M. 6541-M.
Loveland Ac. 1153-M. 5550-M. 650-M.
Loveland Ac. 8500-M. 7505-M. 650-M. BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA PARKERSBURG. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Baltimore (ex Sun)... 8:35 a.m. 5:35 a.m. 8:30 a. Baltimore, daily ... 8:30 r.m. 2:30 r.m. 6:30 r. Baltimore &x daily ... 11:10 r.m. 7:30 r.m. 10:36 r.i BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA COLUMBUS. Depot, Kilgour and Front. Time. 7 minutes fast Baltimore Ex daily. 7:55a.w. 5:15a.w. Baltimore Ex...... 7:05P.M. 6:50P.M.

ORIO AND MISSISSIPPI. CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DATTON.

Depot—Fifth and Hoadly. Time—7 misutes fast

Deptot—Fifth and Hoadly. Time—T minutes fast.

Dayton Ex. daily \$400.M. 5.00p.m. 1:554.M.

Dayton Ex. \$445p.M. 9230.M. 7.15p.m.

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Toledo Ex. daily \$500p.M. 5.30A.M. 1255A.M.

Toledo Ex. daily \$500p.M. 5.30A.M. 6.35A.M.

Toledo Ex. daily \$500p.M. 5.30A.M. 6.35A.M.

Toledo Ac. 2.30p.M. 9.50p.M. 1350p.M.

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Indianapolis Mail. 7.50A.M. 10.30p.M. 1350p.M.

Conneraville Ac. 5.20p.M. 9.50A.M. 8.25p.M.

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Chicago Ex. 7.30A.M. 9.50c.M. 7.30p.M.

Chicago Ex daily 7.90p.M. 823A.M. 9.730p.M.

Hamilton Ac. 8.90A.M. 19.90p.M. 10.16A.M.

Hamilton Ac. 8.50A.M. 19.90p.M. 6.38p.M.

6.

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast. Chicago Mail. 7:30a.M. 8:00p.M. 5:00p.M. Richmond Ac. 9:30p.M. 1:40p.M. 7:40p.M. Delcago Ex daily 7:00p.M. 8:30a.M. 7:40a.M. CINGINNATI. HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast. Iudianerolis Ex. 7:30a.M. 10:56r.M. 12:55r.M. indianagolis Ex. 1:4Er.M. 5:55r.M. 3:55r.M. Connecesville Ac. 5:50r.M. 9:55a.M. 8:35r.M. Peoris Ex. (ex.Sat.) 7:50r.M. 12:50r.M. 10:55a.M. GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA.

Depot, Fifth and Hondly. Time, 7 minutes fast

Morning Matt .... 7:30a.m. 9:00p.m. 9:35p.m. Night Mx. (ex Sat.).. 7:00p.m. 8:30a.m. 10:30a.m. DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time. 7 minutes fast. Columbus Ex. 7:59A.M. 9:50F.M. 11:45A.M.
Columbus Ex. 10:50A.M. 8:50F.M. 3:55F.M.
Columbus Ac. 2:45F.M. 9:36F.M. 10:10F.M.

CINCINNATI AND SANDUSKY. Dept, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast, Sandusky Ex. ...... 8:50a.m. 5:00p.m. 4:10p.m. Sandusky Ex daily. 8:40p.m. 5:35a.m. 7:30a.m. Bellefontaine Ac. ... 3:45p.m. 0:45a.m. 9:30p.m. INDIANAPOLIS. CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE. Depot. Pearl and Plans. City time.

Depot Pearl and Plum.

Indianapolis Mail. 748A.M. 13:15P.M. 12:25P.M. Larayotte Mail. 748A.M. 13:15P.M. 12:25P.M. 23:0F.M. Chicago Ex. 7:46A.M. 19:36P.M. 8:30P.M. 8:30P.M. 8:40P.M. 19:36P.M. 19:36 WHITEWATER VALLEY.

Depot, Fearl and Plum. Clsy time.

Cambridge City Ac. 7:00A.M. 6:50F.M. 10:58A.

Haverstown Ac. 4:45F.M. 6:53F.M. 6:50F.M. 10:22A.

Compensyllie Ac. 7:00A.M. 6:53F.M. 6:53F.M. 5:35P.

Connersylle Ac. 4307.M. 5337.M. 5337.M. ERST.M. ERST.M. ERST.M. 5337.M. 6337.M. 6337.M

Depol, Front and Klicour. Thee, 7 minutes fast, New York Ex daily 7-15a.m. 2:509 m. 10.25c.m. New York Ex daily 7-15a.m. 2:509 m. 10.25c.m. New York Ex daily 7-259.m. 4:509.m. 5:50s.m. New York Ex daily 7-259.m. 4:50s.m. 2:50s.m. 5:50s.m. Zapesville Ac. 10:95a.m. 10:16a.m. 5:15s.m. Zapesville Ac. 10:95a.m. 10:16a.m. 5:50s.m. 5:50s.m. 6:50s.m. 10:16a.m. 7:50s.m. Nortow Ac. 12:50s.m. 10:16a.m. 7:50s.m. 10:50s.m. 1:50s.m. 1:5 CINCINNATI AND MUSEINGUM VALLEY.

COLUMBUS. NT. VEHNON AND CLEVELAND.
Depot, Frent and Kilkour. Time? minutes inst.
Cieveland Ex. ... 7:35AM, 5:35P.M. 7:35P.M.
CHESAPHARE AND SHIO.
Boot, fost of dreadway, to Hentington. Cify Time.
Bichusond Ex. ... 4:35P.M. 6:35A.M. 4:35A.M.

### THE SUN. DAILY & WEEKLY for 1875

THE APPROACH OF THE PRESIDENTIAL election gives unusual importance to the creats and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faith-

o the events and developments of 1975. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and tearlessly.

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